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From Saturday April 10, to Tuesday April 13, 1762.

AT the Court at St. *James's*, the 2d Day of *April*, 1762,

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS His Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed, by His Royal Proclamation bearing Date the Second Day of February laſt, to Promiſe and Declare (amongſt other Things) That the Bounties of Six Pounds for every Able Seaman, and of Three Pounds for every Ordinary Seaman, ſhould be paid to every ſuch Able and Ordinary Seaman, not above the Age of Fifty, nor under the Age of Eighteen Years, who ſhould, on or before the Thirty-firſt Day of March laſt, enter themſelves to ſerve in His Majeſty's Royal Navy, either with the Captains or Lieutenants of His Majeſty's Ships, or the Chief Officers on Board ſuch Tenders as ſhould be employed for Raiſing Men for the Service of the Royal Navy; and that a Bounty of Thirty Shillings ſhould be paid to every Able-bodied Landman, not above the Age of Thirty-five, nor under the Age of Eighteen Years, who ſhould, on or before the ſaid Thirty-firſt Day of March laſt, in like Manner, voluntarily enter themſelves to ſerve in His Majeſty's Royal Navy; and that a Reward of Five Pounds for every Able, and Two Pounds Ten Shillings for every Ordinary Seaman, ſhould be paid to any Perſon, who ſhould diſcover any Seaman or Seamen who ſhould ſecret themſelves, ſo that ſuch Seaman or Seamen ſhould be taken for His Majeſty's ſaid Service—And whereas the Time limited for paying the ſaid Bounties and Rewards expired on the Thirty-firſt of March laſt; and it being judged expedient for His Majeſty's Service, that the ſame ſhould be continued to be paid from the ſaid 31ſt of March, to the 31ſt of May next; and that ſome Alterations ſhould be made in the Manner of Payment of the ſaid Bounties and Rewards—His Majeſty, with the Advice of His Privy-Council, doth therefore Order; and it is hereby accordingly ordered, That the aforementioned Bounties of Six Pounds for every Able Seaman, and of Three Pounds for every Ordinary Seaman, be continued to be paid to every ſuch Able and Ordinary Seaman, not above the Age of Fifty, nor under the Age of Eighteen Years, who ſhall, on or before the 31ſt Day of May next, voluntarily enter themſelves to ſerve in His Majeſty's Navy, either with the Captains or Lieutenants of His Majeſty's Ships, or the Chief Officers on Board ſuch Tenders as ſhall be employed for Raiſing Men for the Service of His Majeſty's Navy; And alſo, that the Bounty of Thirty Shillings be continued to be paid to every Able-bodied Landman not above the Age of Thirty-five, nor under the Age of Eighteen Years, who ſhall, on or before the ſaid 31ſt Day of May next, voluntarily enter themſelves in like Manner to ſerve in His Majeſty's Royal Navy; And that ſuch reſpective Sums be paid to all ſuch Seamen and Landmen immediately upon their Entring, by the Officers, employed in Raiſing Men for His Majeſty's Fleet, with whom ſuch Seamen and Landmen ſhall reſpectively enter; and where there is not any Regulating Officer, by the Clerk of the Cheque or Naval Officer of any of His Majeſty's Dock-yards—And His Majeſty doth hereby further Order, That the aforementioned Rewards of Five Pounds for every Able, and Two Pounds Ten Shillings for every Ordinary Seaman, be continued to be paid to any Perſon who ſhall diſcover any Seaman or Seamen who may ſecret themſelves, ſo that ſuch Seaman or Seamen ſhall be taken for His Majeſty's ſaid Service on or before the ſaid 31ſt Day of May next, by any Sea Officers employed for raiſing Men, or be brought to any of the ſaid Officers, or to the Clerks of the Cheque or Naval Officer at any of His Majeſty's Dock-yards: The ſaid Rewards to be paid for any Seaman or Seamen ſo diſcovered and taken in and about London, by the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy; and at the Out-Ports, by the Naval Officers where there are any; and where there are no Naval Officers, by the Officers employed in Raiſing Men; or, in Caſe of there not being any ſuch Officer or Officers, by the Collectors of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, immediately upon a Certificate being produced to the ſaid Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, Naval Officers, Officers employed in procuring Men, or Collectors of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms reſpectively, by the Perſon or Perſons who may make Diſcovery of any Seaman or Seamen as aforeſaid, certifying his Name, and the Name or Names, and Number of Seamen procured in Conſequence of his Diſcovery; and the ſaid Certificate to be given by ſuch Officer as may take ſuch Seaman or Seamen for His Majeſty's Service—Whereof all Perſons concerned are to take Notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

Hen. Fane.

St. James's, April 13.

The following Addreſs of the Governor and Company of the Engliſh Colony of Connecticut in New England in America, having been tranſmitted to the Earl of Egremont, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, has been preſented to the King: Which Addreſs His Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Governor and Company of the Engliſh Colony of Connecticut in New England in America.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Governor and Company of your Colony

Colony of Connecticut, beg Leave, by our humble Addreſs tranſmitted from theſe remote Parts of your Dominions, to approach your Royal Preſence, moſt ſenſibly affected with every Event conducive to your Majeſty's Glory and Happineſs, to congratulate your Majeſty on your Royal Nuptials, which ſpread univerſal Joy and Satisfaction among all your Subjects, as well in America as in Europe; and, with Hearts full of Gratitude, to preſent our ſincere and thankful Acknowledgments to your Majeſty for the Protection and Security, among other ineſtimable Bleſſings enjoyed by your Subjects in America; and to expreſs the lively Senſe we have of the intereſting Conſequences of this very auſpicious Event, which opens to our View the pleaſing Proſpect of perpetuating to our Poſterity, the Happineſs your Majeſty's Reign diffuſes univerſally through every Part of your Majeſty's extenſive Dominions.

Animated by the moſt ardent Zeal and Affection for your Service, we humbly beg Leave, on this Occaſion, to teſtify our inviolable Attachment to your Majeſty's Perſon, Family, and Government, and our invariable Reſolution, to evince the Truth and Reality thereof, by a Courſe of unſhaken Fidelity and Loyalty, moſt humbly entreating your Majeſty's gracious Acceptance of our unfeigned Aſſurances of the moſt cordial Duty, and the Continuance of your Royal Favour to this your faithful Colony.

May uninterrupted Felicity attend your Majeſty, your Royal Conſort, (our gracious Queen) and your Illuſtrious Deſcendents, to the lateſt Generations.

We are, may it pleaſe your Majeſty, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, The Governor and Company of your Engliſh Colony of Connecticut in New England in America. *Thomas Fitch*, Governor.

Hague, April 6. The Following is the Arrêt publiſhed the 27th of laſt Month, by the Parliament of Rouen, upon Occaſion of the Edict iſſued at Verſailles in the ſame Month, tending to the Reeſtabliſhment of the Jeſuits.

The Court, in a full Aſſembly of all its Chambers, being conſtantly affected by the Motives which determined them to paſs the Arrêt of the 12th of February laſt, conſidering that the Inſtitut, the Statutes, the Perſeverance in the ſame Conduct, of thoſe, who called themſelves heretofore Members of the Society of Jeſus, do eſſentially oppoſe the true Maxims of Government, and the Common Law of the Nation; That no Temperament can be capable of giving a regular Conſiſtence to a Body, whoſe Conſtitutions, differing from thoſe of every other Order admitted in the State, are invaſive of the very Conſtitutions of the State; and that the Precautions taken in the Edict of the preſent Month of March, would not be ſufficient, even in that Caſe, to ſecure a Fidelity, which neither the Faith of Engagements, has hitherto been able to obtain, nor the Sanctity of an Oath, nor the Authority of the Laws, nor the imperious Diſpoſitions of the irritating Clauſes rendered ſacred, in the Year 1561, by the Concurrence of the Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Powers, which were equally alarmed at the Appearances of the firſt Elements of an Inſtitut, and Statutes, whoſe Political Regulations, ambitious Privileges, and terrifying Maxims, under the Veil of Religious Expreſſions, ſeem to be forging Fetters for the whole World. The ſaid Court, under the Impoſſibility of reconciling the Sentiments, of Love, Reſpect, and Fidelity, with which they are conſtantly animated towards their Lord the King, with the Inrolling of an Edict, which has upon the Face of it, all the Marks of a Surpriſe upon his Conſcience, have declared, and do declare, that they cannot proceed to the ſaid Inrollment, without violating their Duty and Oath; Accordingly ordains, that the Arrêt of the ſaid Court of the 12th of February laſt ſhall be executed purſuant to its Form and Tenor; and the ſaid Lord the King ſhall be moſt humbly intreated at all Times, upon every Occaſion, to conſider, that the Laws, the moſt fixed Maxims of the Publick Policy, the Intereſt of Religion itſelf, do not permit any Toleration, not even a Proviſional one, of an Inſtitut abuſive in itſelf, of Vows, as null, and as abuſive as the Conſtitutions, which are the Object, and Rule of them, and which have been declared to be ſuch in due Form of Law: That the mere Suſpenſion of the Arrêt which has preſcribed that Abuſe, would be giving a legal Eſtabliſhment to it for the future. That there are no poſſible Means of reforming a Society, which is irreformable in its very Eſſence, which reckons in the Number of the ſtrange Privileges ſet forth in its Conſtitutions, That of being independent in the Mode of its Exiſtence, and of having the Power to reſtore itſelf, by its own Authority, to its firſt State, whatſoever Revocation, or Reformation might intervene on the Part of any Power whatſoever, Spiritual, or Temporal: A Society, which being convinced itſelf of the Perverſeneſs of its Conſtitutions, has at all Times accumulated the moſt ſtudied Precautions for exempting itſelf from the Power of the Law, and for treating its wiſeſt Diſpoſitions with Contempt: A Society accuſtomed through Prejudice, through Cuſtom, by its Inſtitut, and by its Vows, to acknowledge no Authority to which that of its own General is not ſuperior; and which there can be no Hope of ſubjecting either to the Hierarchy [illegible] to any Law; without previouſly annihilating the Inſtitut and the Vow, which exempt it from their Juriſdiction: That there is no Method of regulating and reducing to the Publick Order, a Body, whoſe bare Exiſtence is a Confuſion in the Publick Regulation and Order: That the Proceſs, which the Court of Parliament is at this very Time inſtituting againſt the Freres Le Roux, and Mauduit, is a new Proof, that there is no Degree of Confidence, which can poſſibly be repoſed in Declarations ſo often renewed, and ſo often falſified: That there is no Faith poſſible to be given to Promiſes, which they have the Art to elude by Equivocations, and mental Reſervations, made uſe of even againſt the Oath which they have taken to make uſe of none: That there is no Hope of amending the Doctrine, and the Morality of a Body, which ſo many Cenſures of Popes, of the Biſhops of all Chriſtendom, of the Univerſities and Faculties, and ſo many Arrêts of the Sovereign Courts, have convicted of being equally, and perpetually perverted in all Points of Doctrine, and of Morality; which knows no Doctrine but its own; which prides itſelf upon the invariable Uniformity of its Sentiments; which, for Two Hundred Years paſt, has been in Poſſeſſion of ſubſtituting Probability to Truth, of excuſing Impurities, Perjuries, Profanations, Irreligion, Idolatry, and all other Kinds of Crimes, and of proving them Innocent, either by the abſurd Syſtem of Philoſophick Sin, or by ſuppoſing an invincible Ignorance even of the Law of Nature, which God has ingraved in our Hearts, or by authoriſing Men to form ſuch a Conſcience to themſelves, as the Society looks upon to be equally ſafe and commodious. It ſhall be alſo repreſented to the ſaid Lord the King, that there is no Motive, no Conſideration, which can ever favour the Re-eſtabliſhment of a Society, where Homicide of all Kinds, and the Murther of Kings

Kings is taught, and tolerated upon Principle; which carries its Wickedneſs and Fanaticiſm to ſuch a Pitch, as even to teach this Kind of Crime as a Catholick Article of Faith; and which is not aſhamed to preconiſe as Saints the Authors and Inſtigators of It: That the Neceſſity of taking Precautions againſt a Body pretending to be a Religious one, is of itſelf a publick Accuſation of its Conſtitutions, an authentick Judgment of its Perverſity, a Scandal in the Church, and in the State, and ſo deciſive a Reaſon for expelling it, as no other can ballance, be its Weight what it will, and the Intereſt, which ſupports it, ever ſo great: That if the ſaid Lord the King, diverted by a Sentiment of Goodneſs, from the Thoughts of his perſonal Security, could loſe Sight of this capital Object, it is the indiſpenſable Duty of his Parliament to repreſent to him, that his precious *Life belongs no leſs to his People than to himſelf*: That all Weakneſs of Conduct, or falſe Complaiſance on the Part of Magiſtrates, in ſo eſſential an Article, could not but be imputed to them as Criminal, in the preſent Age, and Thoſe that ſhall ſucceed it: That the Preſervation of the Sacred Perſon of the ſaid Lord the King cannot admit either Suſpenſion or Delay: That the affectionate Anxiety of his Parliament; the Love of the Subject, to which the ſaid Lord the King cannot be inſenſible; the common Security of all Kings, amongſt whom he holds the firſt Rank, and whoſe Intereſt is ſo dear to him; the Rights of the Church, of which he is the eldeſt Son; the Good of Chriſtendom, ſo precious to a moſt Chriſtian King; the univerſal Wiſh of Mankind, whoſe Friend he is. In a Word, the Voice of Religion and of Humanity do, and always will, oppoſe the Reſtitution, Confirmation, and Legitimation, by any Authority, of the radical Impiety, acknowledged, judged, and from henceforth publickly notorious, of a Conſtitution and of a Vow; which are equally injurious to the Majeſty of God, and to all earthly Majeſties.

Ordains, That collated Copies of the preſent Arrêt be ſent to all the Balliages and Juriſdictions within the Reſſort of the Parliament, to be there read, publiſhed, and enrolled: Injoins to the Subſtitutes of the King's Attorney General to ſee it be done, and to certify the ſame to the Court within the Month. Ordains beſides, That the preſent Arrêt ſhall be printed, read, publiſhed, and put up, wherever there is Occaſion. Given at Rouen, the Parliament holding the Chambers aſſembled, the 27th of March, 1762. By the Court,

Signed *Muſtell.*

St. James's, April 13.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Samuel Swallow, Eſq; to be His Majeſty's Conſul General of the ſeveral Parts of the Ruſſian Empire, wherein the Britiſh Subjects have Trade and Commerce, in the room of Thomas Wroughton, Eſq;.

Admiralty Office, April 12.

Captain Carpenter, of His Majeſty's Ship the Coventry, gives an Account of his having, on the 22d paſt, Cape Clear bearing N. E. by N. diſtant 100 Leagues, come up with and taken the Guerrier, a French Privatier belonging to Bayonne, of 10 Guns, and 120 Men.

Victualling Office, April 2, 1762.

The Commiſſioners for Victualling His Majeſty's Navy do hereby give Notice, that on Wedneſday the 14th Inſtant, exactly at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, they will be ready to treat for Lymington or Newcaſtle Sal

Navy Office, April 1, 1762.

The Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy give Notice, that on Friday the 16th Inſtant, at Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, they will be ready to treat with ſuch Perſons as are willing to ſupply this Office, and His Majeſty's ſeveral Yards, with Coals, that they may attend with their Propoſals at that Time.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majeſty's Ship St. Florentine, who were actually on Board at the retaking of the Tartar Snow, on the 23d of September 1761, *that they will be paid their reſpective Shares of Salvage for ſaid Snow, on Board the Ship at Plymouth, on Monday the 26th of April* 1762: *And the Shares not then demanded, will be recalled at Mr. Orlando Manley's in Plymouth, the firſt Monday in every Month for three Years to come.*

Reginald Pole, *at Stoke near Plymouth, Agent.*

This gives Notice, that on Monday the 28th Day of June next, will be paid at the Houſe of Mr. John Kerly, near Foxhole Key in Plymouth, to the Captains, Officers, and Companies of His Majeſty's Ships Greyhound and Antelope, who were actually on Board thoſe Ships at the taking a French Prize called the Marie Roſe, their reſpective Shares of the ſaid Prize and her Cargo, as are in the Hands of the ſaid John Kerly; and that the Shares not then demanded may be received at the ſame Place the firſt Monday in every Month for three Years afterwards.

John Kerly, *of Plymouth, Gent. Agent.*

April 9, 1762.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majeſty's Ship Danae, that their reſpective Shares of the Ranſom Money for the L'Nanon French Schooner, and alſo of the Head or Bounty Money for taking a French Privateer called the Colibri, will be paid on Monday the 19th of this Inſtant April, on Board the ſaid Ship Danae at Spithead: And ſuch Shares which are not then demanded, will be paid at Mr. Samuel Strudwick's, in Prince's Street near Cavendiſh Square, London, on the firſt Wedneſday in every Month for three Years after.

Samuel Strudwick, *Agent, of Prince's Street, Cavendiſh Square.*

WANTED,

A GARDEN of about an Acre, walled, and planted, within Three Miles of Hyde Park Corner, on the Middleſex Side, with any ſmall Houſe or Cottage belonging to it; and a good Coach Road Winter and Summer. Whoever has ſuch a Thing to diſpoſe of, may apply to Thomas Harriſon, Printer, in Pater Noſter Row.

This Day is publiſhed,

In FOUR VOLUMES, OCTAVO.

THE PEERAGE of IRELAND.

Containing,

A Genealogical Hiſtory of all the PEERS of that Kingdom now exiſting; namely, their direct and collateral Deſcents; remarkable Actions and Employments; Places of Burial and Monumental Inſcriptions; with many other curious and valuable Particulars relative to the Subject.

Together with their Paternal COATS of ARMS, neatly engraven on Copper Plates.

Collected from the public Records, authentic Manuſcripts, approved Hiſtories, and perſonal Information.

By Mr. LODGE.

Printed for W. Johnſton, in Ludgate Street.

THE next of Kin, and all Perſons who have any Demands on the Eſtate of the Reverend Mr. Herringham, late of the Parish of St. James Weſtminſter, and Rector of Chadwell in the County of Eſſex, deceaſed, are deſired to apply to Mr. Townſend, of the Six Clerks Office.